

CHINA

THE

MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

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HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1878.

日八月五年寅

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL

For Sale.
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & CO.

HAVE FOR SALE.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GOWE, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENRY & CO., Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DEACON & CO., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.
PARIS AND EUROPE.—LEON DE ROSY, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.
NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 183, Nassau Street.
AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOUGH, Melbourne and Sydney.
SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.
SINGAPORE AND STRAITS.—SAXIE & CO., Square, Singapore. C. HEINESEN & CO., Manila.
CHINA.—Macao, Messrs A. A. de Mello & Co. Swinton, CAMPBELL & CO., Anson, WILSON, NICHOLAS & CO., Foochow, HEDGES & CO., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND.....1,000,000 Dollars.

COUNCIL OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman—F. D. SASOON, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
E. R. BELLIOS, Esq. ADAM LIND, Esq.
H. L. DALMENY, WILHELM REINERS, Esq.
H. HOFPIUS, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.
Hon. W. KESWICK.

CHIEF MANAGER,
Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER,
Shanghai, E. EVEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
ON Current Deposit Account at the rate
of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily
balance.
For Fixed Deposits:-
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 6 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits granted on approved Securities,
and every description of Banking and
Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London, and the
chief Commercial places in Europe, India,
Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, February 27, 1878.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL.....\$800,000.
RESERVE FUND.....\$150,000.

Bankers.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong
grants Drafts on London and the
Chief Commercial places in Europe and the
East; buys and receives for collection Bills
of Exchange; and conducts all kinds of
Banking and Exchange Business.

Local Bills discounted, and Interest
allowed on Current Accounts and on De-
posits for fixed periods on terms which may
be ascertained on application. *jul*

To Let.

THE BUNGALOW No. 24, Gage Street.
The DWELLING HOUSE No. 6,
Moique Terrace.

THREE OFFICES, in Club Chambers.
The DWELLING HOUSE, No. 4,
Alexandre Terrace.

The BUNGALOW, No. 1, Old Bailey
Street.

Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
Hongkong, June 6, 1878.

To Let.

HOUSE No. 8, Queen's Road Central
with Godowns attached.
House No. 2, and 9, Seymour Terrace.

DAVID BASSON, Sons & Co.
Hongkong, January 4, 1878.

For Sale.
EX LATE ARRIVALS.

DRAWING PAPER.
FABRE'S EAU DE COLOGNE.
TRACING PAPER and CLOTH.
QUININE.
RED INK for STEEL PENS.
BASS'S ALE and GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by Foster.
PRICKLY HEAT SOAP.
LAWN TENNIS BATS and BALLS.
NEW SHIRTS and COLLARS.
GRAPHOSCOPES.
STUDENT'S DICTIONARIES.
PEN-MAKING MACHINES.
CARBOLIC ACID.
NEW PLAYING CARDS.
IRIDESCENT FLOWER VASES.
IRIDESCENT SPECIMEN GLASSES.
FLOWER TROUGHS.
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.
AMERICAN ICE PITCHERS.
TABLE CUTLERY.
GOLD LEAF TOBACCO.
THE NEW LIFE JACKET.
G. B. D. PIPES.
IRISH CONSTABULARY REVOLVERS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, June 18, 1878.

For Sale.

HONGKONG & CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intimations.

THE Transfer BOOKS of this Company

will be CLOSED from the 18th to
28th Instant, both days inclusive.

THOS. D. C. PARKER,

Acting Manager.

Hongkong, June 4, 1878. *jul8*

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR LONDON.

The Steamship

"CALDERA,"

Commander, will be despatched

as above on or about the 15th July.

The "Caldera" has good Accommodation for First-class Passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.

Hongkong, June 8, 1878. *jul15*

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES

MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship

"TANASI,"

Commandant De La MARCELLE,

will be despatched for YOKO-

HAMA shortly after the arrival of the next

French Mail.

H. du POUHEY,

Agent.

Hongkong, June 15, 1878.

Auctions.

FURNITURE SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. have

received instructions to sell by

Public Auction, at No. 4, Pedder's Hill,

ON

WEDNESDAY,

the 19th June, 1878, at 2 o'clock p.m.—

The whole of the HOUSEHOLD

FURNITURE of a Gentleman giving

up Housekeeping, consisting of: Damask

Covered Chairs and Couches, Engravings,

Lace Window Curtains, Dinner and

Dessert Services, Dining Tables and

Chairs, Wardrobes, Bedsteads, &c.

Also,

A Splendid COTTAGE PIANO, by

COLLARD and COLLARD.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery

in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

All Lots, with all faults and errors of description,

at Purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

For particulars, apply to

MR. A. E. VAUCHER.

Hongkong, June 17, 1878. *jul19*

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received in-

structions to sell by Public Auction,

ON

TUESDAY,

the 25th June, 1878, at 11 o'clock a.m.

precisely, at the Godowns of MESSRS

NORTON & CO., Duddell Street,—

An Invoice of Assorted PRINTING

TYPES, BOORDERS, LEADS, &c.; also

a Lot of PRINTING, CARTRIDGE

PAPER, FOOLSCAP, and NOTE

PAPER, and ENVELOPES.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery

in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

All Lots, with all faults and errors of

description, at purchaser's risk on the fall

of the hammer.

HUGHES & LEGGE,

Auctioneers,

Hongkong, June 6, 1878. *jul25*

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR LONDON.

The 4 1 American Ship

"WANDERING JEW,"

TALPEY, Master, will load here

for the above Port, and will be

despatched on SATURDAY, the 29th Inst.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & CO.

Hongkong, June 15, 1878. *jul29*

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The 4 1 American Bark

"NAEVINKE,"

BARTSTOW, Master, will load here

for the above Port, and will

have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & CO.

Hongkong, June 15, 1878. *jul18*

FOR HONOLULU.

The 4 1 American Bark

"FRANK MARION,"

ELDRIDGE, Master, will load

for the above Port, and have

quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

ROZARIO & CO.

Hongkong, June 6, 1878.

FOR PORTLAND (OREGON).

The Clipper Barque

"BELLE OF OREGON,"

Capt. MEERMAN, will have

immediate despatch for the

above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ZORARIO & CO.

Hongkong, June 6, 1878.

FOR LONDON.

The 4 1 British Clipper Ship

"SIR HARRY PARKER,"

Notices to Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
THE BRITISH BARK *PER ARDUA*,
FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

MEYER & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, June 14, 1878. j621

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
THE GERMAN BARK *MINNA*,
FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees are also informed that, before delivery can be obtained, they will be required to sign the Average Bond and to give Approved Guarantee for Contribution to General Average.

MEYER & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, June 17, 1878. j625

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
THE BRITISH BARK *ELIZABETH*
CHILDS, FROM HAMBURG.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees are also informed that, before delivery can be obtained, they will be required to sign the Average Bond and to give Approved Guarantee for Contribution to General Average.

MEYER & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, June 18, 1878. j620

BRITISH BARK *HYLTON CASTLE*,
FROM GLASGOW.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, May 30, 1878.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

H. DU FOUEY,
Agent.

Ex "Yangtze"
SP (in triangle) Order, 100 bags; from Sharp Stones, Madras.

Ex "Ave."
M & C 1/2 Meers Millisch & Co., from 2 cases Ham, London.

FH 2 Order, 1 case Cachou, from Marseilles.
JARG Order, 6 bales Cotton, from Galle, Macao.

Hongkong, June 15, 1878.

AFONG,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
by appointment, to

H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY,
H. E. ADMIRAL ALFRED P. RYDER,
and to

H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS
OF RUSSIA.

HAS on hand the Largest and Best collection of Views of China, Photographs of the Ruins and destructions at Canton, caused by the Tornado of the 11th Instant. Coloured Photographs of English Ladies, Russia Leather, Velvet, Morocco, and Carved-wood Photographic Albums; Scrap Books, Armorial Monograms and Postage Stamp Albums; Framed and Cases, Gift Moulding for Frames, all of assorted sizes, rates and prices.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

The above has the pleasure to inform his numerous Customers and the Public of Hongkong, that his Photographic Establishment is removed to the Newly-erected Comodious Building in Queen's Road Central, next to Messrs SANDER & Co., Esq.

Hongkong, April 28, 1878.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR AMOY.

The Steamship
"EMERALDA"
Gilles, Master, will be despatched for the above Port TOMORROW, the 19th Instant, at Noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, June 18, 1878. j618

NOTICE.

J. ANE, ORAWFORD & Co. are prepared to SUPPLY FAMILIES AND SHIPS with the SUGARS MANUFACTURED by the ORIENTAL SUGAR REFINERY.

Hongkong, June 18, 1878. j618

To-day's Advertisements.

IMPERIAL GERMAN CONSULATE,
HONGKONG, June, 1878.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of STORES, PROVISIONS and MATERIAL to the Vessels of the IMPERIAL GERMAN NAVY calling at Hongkong during the period of One Year, beginning on the 1st October, 1878, and ending on the 30th September, 1879.

For Particulars and Forms of Tenders apply at the Office of this Consulate to the Secretary, Mr. Louis Hauchim, between the Hours of 7 and 10 in the Morning.

J. V. SODEN,
Consul.
je25



STEAM FOR
Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle,
Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi,
Ancona, Venice, Mediterranean
Ports, Southampton,
and London,

ALSO,
Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
"UNDIA", Captain J. Reeves, will
leave this on SATURDAY, the 29th June,
at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to
A. LIND, Superintendent.

Hongkong, June 18, 1878. j629

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor
Owners will be Responsible for any
Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew
of the following Vessels, during their stay
in Hongkong Harbour:

AMERICA, British steamer, Captain J.
Graham—Birley & Co.

ANNIE LOWTAN, British barque, Captain B.
Gales—Borneo Co., Limited.

WM. H. DENTZ, American 3-m. schooner,
Captain I. S. Endicott—Meyer & Co.

MARTHA BROCKELMANN, German barque,
Captain Kluth—Meyer & Co.

JEAN PIERRE, French barque, Captain
Legassie—Carlowitz & Co.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 17, *Ciniale*, German barque, 379,
T. Nissen, Bangkok June 6, General—
SIEMSEN & Co.

June 18, *Emeralda*, British steamer, 395,
R. Cullen, Manila June 16, General—
RUSSELL & Co.

June 18, *Bertha*, British steamer, 1431,
Langley, Saigon June 13, Rice—MEYER &
Co.

June 18, Jean Pierre, French barque, 607,
Legasse, Bangkok June 6, Rice, Salt, and
Sapwood—CARLOWITZ & Co.

June 18, Marqués de la Victoria, Spanish
man-of-war, 1200, Don Manuel de Ulta,
Manila June 14.

June 18, *Madagascar*, German steamer, 882,
Timm, Bangkok June 12, Rice—
SIEMSEN & Co.

June 18, *Chinkiang*, British steamer, 799,
Or, Shanghai June 15, General—SIEMSEN &
Co.

June 18, *Yung-tien*, Chinese R. C., for
a cruise.

18, *Arie*, for Vladivostock.

18, *Emmy*, for Amoy.

18, *Douglas*, for Coast Ports.

18, *Quinta*, for Saigon.

18, *Ningo*, for Whampoa.

DEPARTURES.

June 18, *Peng-chow-hai*, Chinese R. C., for
a cruise.

18, *Arie*, for Vladivostock.

18, *Emmy*, for Amoy.

18, *Douglas*, for Coast Ports.

18, *Quinta*, for Saigon.

18, *Ningo*, for Whampoa.

Cleared.

Francis B. Hoy, for Illoilo.

Olympia, for Canton.

Burnes, for Foochow.

Hydra, for Amoy.

Suly, for Whampoa.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Emeralda*, from Manila, Don G.
Gomez, Messrs H. Roth, W. Wilkago, Sisters
M. Stella, and Matilda Barretto, Miss Mary
Wallace, Miss Jessie Dean, Madame Fleury
and 2 sons, Miss Louise Dechamal, Capt.
Richardson, Mr. W. T. Thompson, and
crew of wrecked barque *Knight of Snowden*,
and 195 Chinese.

Per *Bertha*, from Saigon, 100 Chinese.

Per *Madagascar*, from Bangkok, 63 Chi-
nese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Aria*, for Vladivostock, Mr. Melnecha.

Per *Douglas*, for Amoy, Mr. George Nut-
ter; for Foochow, Mr. G. Baux; for Coast
Ports, 1 European and 300 Chinese.

Per *Emmy*, for Amoy, 233 Chinese from
Manila, and 20 Chinese from Hongkong.

Per *Ningo*, for Shanghai, 2 Europeans,
and 60 Chinese.

Per *Quinta*, for Saigon, 230 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer *Emeralda* reports:

Strong S.W. winds and high sea to port.

The British steamer *Bertha* reports:

Very fine weather to 18 N., thence to port
among monsoon and heavy sea.

The German steamer *Madagascar* reports:

Moderate S.W. monsoon and fine weather
throughout. Passed German S. S. *Quartier*
off Cape Verde.

The German barque *Minna* reports:

At the beginning of the voyage strong

Westerly winds, from the 6th of March

North-easterly winds, passed the line on

the 26th March. After this fresh S.E.

trade-wind, and fresh Westerly winds till

the 20th April, in lat. 41 S. and long. 17 E.

Then the most time strong gales from

N.W. and S.W. till St. Paul's. From lat.

20 S. strong S.E. trade-wind Java Head,

passed Agip on the 27th of May, light

Southerly and Northerly winds till lat. 5 N.,

from thence to port light and fresh

S.W. monsoon with heavy squalls.

Shipping Intelligence.

The following is corrected from the latest
London and Colonial Papers, &c.

VESSELS TO ARRIVE
AT HONGKONG.

When left.	Name.	From.
Oct. 19.	Oscar.	Hamburg
Nov. 1.	Elizabeth Shields.	Hamburg
Dec. 1.	G. Glengaber.	Flushing
Jan. 1.	G. B. S.	Liverpool
Feb. 1.	Elviseo.	Cardiff
Feb. 27.	Earl of Devon.	Antwerp
Mar.	Nourmahal.	London
Mar.	Locore.	Falmouth
Mar.	Hedwig.	Cardiff
Mar.	Magdala.	Penarth
Mar.	Elviseo.	Penarth
Mar.	Emeralda.	Cardiff
Mar.	Highlander.	New York
Mar.	Principe Amadeo.	Cardiff
Mar.	Mabel Clark.	Liverpool
Mar.	Josephus.	Penarth</td

and \$16.60 realized; the difference between this amount and the sum claimed (\$35.40) should be divided, each losing \$16.70. Judgment for plaintiff for \$80.30. Each party to pay his own costs.

Schaeffer v. Gill, \$38.94.—This was a claim for goods sold and delivered. The defendant subsequently ordered goods to the amount of \$7.67, stating that he should call and pay his old accounts. The defendant stated that he had only ordered necessities; he admitted the debt and said he should be able to pay it next month, as he expected to get an appointment in the Surveyor General's department, which he thought would date from the 1st of the present month. Judgment for plaintiff with costs.

Chan Amoo v. Harris, \$5.65.—The defendant, who is a sailor lately residing at the Sailor's Home, did not appear, he having left the Colony. Judgment for plaintiff with costs.

COMMUNISM IN THE UNITED STATES.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 9.

Apprehensions are expressed in various localities of probable Communistic uprisings during the coming summer. Vast numbers of idle and impoverished people throughout the country are being urged by reckless demagogues to adopt violent measures to redress their supposed wrongs against capital. Meetings where Communistic sentiments are expressed are frequent, and are numerously attended, and those present applaud the incendiary speeches with such unanimity that there are great fears that a simultaneous movement is afoot for mischief. The Communists chiefly flourish in San Francisco, St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, New York, and the Pennsylvania coal-region. The police are on the alert in all large cities, and the apprehension is so great that Bishop Stevens, of Pennsylvania, in opening the annual convention of the Pennsylvania Episcopal Church, held in Philadelphia on Tuesday, spoke of the movement as a cloud not larger than a man's hand, that might burst before we are conscious of its approach. He described it as an effort ostensibly in behalf of the labouring classes, but really made by Communistic infidels to cause a conflict between labour and capital. The labour riots last year were the forerunner of this conflict, but were comparatively harmless, because the movement was then unorganized. This detect the party leaders are now remedying. In various quarters the Communists are drilling with arms, and they are endeavouring to make themselves felt in the Government. They can be met not by argument, or legislation, but only by physical force to quell them, or, better still, by moral force, inculcating the Gospel of peace. Bishop Stevens spoke earnestly, and his remarks made a profound impression.

While an outbreak is apprehended, nothing definite is known about it, though an uprising in generally expected to begin at San Francisco, where the Communists seem to be best organized, strongest, and most outspoken. If trouble should come, the Government will quickly use its power to quell the outbreak. Edward Mazy, the Communist leader in New York city, who was a member of the Paris Commune, was arrested and bailed to-day to keep the peace. The Judge soundly lectured Mazy, telling him that the Commune was not an American institution and its principles would not be tolerated here.—*Times*.

SKETCHES FROM SHADY PLACES.

A FENIAN CHIEF.

The subject of this paper was an Irishman of thoroughly Irish descent on both sides. None of his ancestors had ever been known to bear a name distinctive of one or other of the distinctive Irish prefixes, Mac and O. He was of good blood, too, and belonged to race which had not been totally impoverished by the ruinous revolutions of distant ages, nor by the still more ruinous revolts of later days, though it had taken its full share in both. The Doctor—so I shall call him—he was born in Cork some forty or fifty years back. He was trained with a view to competing for a scholarship in Trinity College. Such were his talents that those who knew him best entertained no doubt of his success. But the young scamp, though ambitious enough, could not refrain from perilous indulgences whose consequences confined him to his bed during the period of competition, and for many a day thereafter. Thereupon he was apprenticed to an apothecary. During his apprenticeship the young Doctor "saw life." He was a gambler and a rake, though on all occasions he could be cool, calculating, and moderate. He was above all things a drinking man. Not an incessant or an inveterate drunkard, but one who betook himself to the bottle as affording the highest enjoyment of life. He mixed drinking with all his pursuits; he planned and sipped, worked and sipped, gamed and sipped, and raked and sipped. But when the duty of the hour was sipping pure and simple, he threw his whole heart into it, thinking of nothing else. His career was such as might have been expected. His apprenticeship over, he had not the means of establishing himself in business; and his relatives were too well acquainted with his character to do it for him. They procured him a post in a hospital, he being then about twenty. Here he distinguished himself in various discreditable ways, and soon lost his place. After this the Doctor held an infinity of appointments with private practitioners, and in this way made acquaintance with every town of importance in the three kingdoms during the next ten years.

The year 1854 saw the Doctor in the service of a metropolitan firm at the East-end of London. Here he was in the centre of the London Irish, among whom, for certain reasons, he held a commanding position. By this time Fenianism was in full swing everywhere, and in fuller swing in London than anywhere else. All good Fenians—a mighty host—were frantic. At their infatuation it was an infatuation difficult to describe—intensely patriotic and intensely vindictive; intensely vain, insolent, and overbearing; and intensely blackguardly, too. Conspiracy with the Fenians was just a mighty naturalism; it was drinking deep from morning till night, and drinking still deeper from night till morning. The Doctor was a Fenian of the Fenians. Initiated in fox-hunting, his profession and frequent migrations enabled him to do what the brotherhood considered excellent service. At this time he held an important post among them, and became very popular. He was keen as well as daring—courageous as well as dashing. Above all, he, a genuine Fenian in all respects, was no scoundrel.

Then he could make himself so agreeable in all companies that it was impossible for any Irishman with a grain of patriotism in his composition to discern a fault in him. The Doctor therefore was free to indulge to the utmost at the cost of the brotherhood, which is saying a great deal—for no body of men ever contributed more liberally to a cause; and the Doctor was entrusted with a number of offices which gave him the command of unlimited funds. Among other offices, he held that of superintendent of the agents employed to seduce the soldiery stationed in and about London. This work prospered in his hands. Every week saw batches of deserters transmuted from various quarters to one or other of the Fenian hiding-places for such people in the East. Here they changed their clothing, and hence, after some days of coarse indulgence, they were shipped—some for the United States, where they were exhibited to the American branch of the brotherhood as the best possible evidence of the work being done at home; and some for various parts of Ireland, where they were to be employed as drill-masters, &c., until the day of action should arrive.

Such a man as the Doctor could not escape the notice of the Government, which ever since the Chicago Congress of 1863 had been fully alive to the conspiracy and the dangers it involved, which thereafter had continued to keep a vigilant eye on the doings of the conspirators—an eye so vigilant, indeed, that none of the Fenian chiefs could take a step in any direction that was not noted down, and which, as one or other of these chiefs, or such of them as were within reach, became too dangerous to be left longer at large, caused him to be seized and secured. This last was always done so adroitly that the Fenians never suspected the arrest to be the result of long-continued supervision, but in every case looked upon it—up to the seizure of the office of the *Irish People*—as accidental. One after another, such men as "Pagan" O'Leary were captured in bungling fashion—as if the Government officials had stumbled against them by chance, and one after another they were tried under false names, as if the Government were totally ignorant of their identity and antecedents. The Doctor was placed under Government supervision early in 1864, and soon afterwards seems to have come to an understanding with the Government agents which left him at liberty to carry on precisely as before. Thereafter the English, and especially the London, arrests increased much in importance; but as these arrests were made in the bungling fashion to which we have just alluded, they excited no suspicion in the minds of the brethren. However, as the year drew to an end, and the conspiracy grew to a heat which portended conflagration, the Government threw off the mask and showed itself to all concerned prepared and stern and watchful—especially towards the seducers of its soldiers. The Doctor, in particular, became an object of ostentatious surveillance. In consequence he thought it right to quit London—a step that had the full approval of the brotherhood. On reaching Dublin it was thought necessary that he should quit the country for a time, and he was despatched to New York on a confidential mission. In America he was allowed to see everything, and a full report of all reached the English authorities. He returned to Dublin in 1865, and was immediately posted to "the Scientific Department" of the conspiracy. Here he had much to do with the manufacturers of arms and ammunition recently established by the Irish-American chiefs who took the lead in the brotherhood after the arrest of Stephens. Siding with these people against his ancient chief, the Doctor did much towards driving Stephens out of Ireland, after his escape from Richmond bridewell.

While thus ingratiating himself with Messrs Kelly, McCafferty, and Company, the Doctor contrived to betray the principal arm factories one after another to the gentlemen at the Castle. This he did so cleverly that at the time no suspicion attached to him. On one occasion this cleverness in evading suspicion took a deadly shape. The seizure of the principal Fenian arm factory in Dublin, with a large quantity of plant and material, which took place in February, 1866, inflicted a blow on the association that was widely and deeply felt. A cry of treachery, accompanied by a demand for the immediate detection and punishment of the traitor, was raised by the brotherhood. The leaders felt that if the demand were not complied with a schism would ensue. Some suspicion was made to fall on a bricklayer who had been employed in building furnaces in the place. Soon afterwards this man was decoyed to a secluded spot on the outskirts of Dublin, where a band of assassins had been placed in ambush. Here the bricklayer was first stunned with the stroke of a bludgeon, and then received a shot through the body which proved mortal three days afterwards. It was well known that the poor fellow, a Fenian himself, was the victim of Fenian vengeance; but no disclosure of any consequence could be drawn from him. He said enough, however, to designate the prime agent with tolerable distinctness. Half a dozen of the numerous loose fishes calling themselves "doctors" who infest Dublin, as all other large towns, were arrested; but no evidence could be found against any of the prisoners and all were set at liberty in a few days. Nor was any further inquiry made concerning this the first as well as the most forcible and startling of the Fenian murders.

The Doctor concluded his work in Ireland till the close of 1866. Then, seeing that Fenianism was at the last gasp, he made up his mind to retire for a season from the stage, and in such fashion as should do him credit on all sides. Early in the December of the year just mentioned, he, along with some other prime native leaders, took shelter in the house of one of their number. There was not a man of them who had not been serviceable to the Doctor at one time or another. In this house the whole band was captured, at a single cast of the police-net, by the contrivance of the Doctor, who being himself included in the haul, remained unsuspected. The prisoners felt that if they went to trial pleading "not guilty," and thus allowing evidence to be adduced against them, they must inevitably be convicted and receive the heaviest sentence awarded at that time to treason-felony. Accordingly, it was proposed that they should all plead "guilty" and thus shut out the terrible evidence which, as they well knew, the prosecution was prepared to bring forward, escape with the comparatively lenient penalty of two years imprisonment, like so many of the brotherhood who had adopted the same course. Up to the day of trial it was understood that every one of the party had agreed to "good luck" as soon as possible. When placed in the

Dock they pleaded "guilty" one after another, until it came to the turn of the Doctor, who was last; and he pleaded not guilty. He therefore was tried, and thus enabled the prosecution virtually to try the others with him. The result of the trial was that a difference arose among the jury respecting the Doctor, who was put back for re-trial on another occasion. His companions were consigned to penal servitude—one for fifteen years, others for ten years, and none for less than seven years. At the ensuing assizes the Doctor was tried alone, and, pleading guilty this time, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment. In a few months he was released, when, being looked upon as a martyr, he received a round sum from the Fenian treasury. He then betook himself to England, settling for a while in one of the great northern towns. Here he led a robbing life while his money lasted, which was not long. He now resorted to an odd expedient for raising the wind, but one which was not quite unknown to members of the brotherhood. Bearing some resemblance to a noted and energetic chief in hiding, he gave himself out as this personage and reaped a tolerable harvest from Celtic devotion. One enthusiastic individual, having no money of his own to bestow, actually enlisted and handed over the bounty he received to the "captain." This, however, was rather a dangerous game. The real captain, hearing of what was going forward, and, being fondous as well as indignant, soon persuaded his double to give up that role.

Making his way to London, the Doctor succeeded in regaining his former influence over his countrymen in the East. About this time (1867-8) the brotherhood had fallen into infinite confusion, especially in the British Islands, and great efforts were being made from America to reorganize them. In these efforts the Doctor took a large share. But they failed, the fraternity at home lost heart, the subscriptions fell off, and the trade of Fenian leader ceased to pay. In this emergency the Doctor transferred himself to America, where there was money still to be made by pandering to the Irish mania for rebellion against England. Here he tried to win a leading place among the brethren by a dashing stroke—that he calculated would carry the American-Irish heart completely by storm. The American-Irish leaders were all at bitter feud with one another—everybody denouncing everybody else as a traitor. The Doctor singled out one of the most prominent of these so-called traitors and pistolled him in Yankee fashion at a public meeting, inflicting a serious though not a mortal wound. A little earlier, and the coup would have won full success. Just then, however, things were not as they had been in the United States—when the Fenians were allowed to do pretty much as they pleased among themselves without interference from the law officers of the Union. The whole thing was now regarded as a nuisance by the majority of American citizens. The Doctor, therefore, was arrested, tried for his misdeeds, convicted, and sentenced to a long term of imprisonment. He served a part of his time, and then was pardoned and quitted the country.

On his return to England he found himself completely out of his reckoning concerning the conspiracy. During his absence it had been reorganized under new chiefs, who refused to recognize him. As to the rank and file, improvements in discipline had, as the Doctor soon discovered, rendered it impossible for an adventurer like himself to decry and victimize them in the old fashion. And at the point where he finally broke down in his political career we leave the worthy Doctor.—*Full Mail Gazette*.

A ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE.

(Morning Advertiser.)

Five million pounds sterling is not to be picked up every day, and the man who picks it up is justly entitled to be called a millionaire. A few days ago Mr D. P. McCarthy, a native of Cork, architect, of Barrington Street, received a letter, signed G. A. Stanley, New Square, Lincoln's Inn, informing him as follows:—"I am directed to apprise you that the first instalment of the O'Keefe legacy has come to hand in your favour for £500,000. The whole of the greater portion of the five millions left by the deceased will come to you, except the portion allotted to your brothers, about which the Crown will decide." The effect of this announcement, that a man has been declared heir to five millions and an income from real estate might naturally have upset the propriety of most men, but Mr McCarthy received the intimation with great equanimity and thankfulness that his first cousin, Charles Robert O'Keefe, late of Allahabad, who died a bachelor, had left him such a splendid fortune, which made him a millionaire five times repeated. A brief sketch of the history of so remarkable a man as he who created such a colossal fortune in cash, and besides left property worth £150,000 a year, can scarcely fail to interest the reader. The parents of the deceased Mr O'Keefe resided in Cork, and carried on a respectable business there as general merchants. His father and mother had occasion to visit London, and there, contrary to all expectation, his mother was suddenly confined in a hotel, and gave birth to the founder of the colossal fortune of five millions. Both Mr O'Keefe's parents died before he reached his majority. He had one brother and one sister, but both are dead. The brother died in Australia, to which he emigrated many years ago, and his sister died in Cork. The chief heir in Limerick was often invited by the millions to go out to India, but he had to decline the tempting offer in consequence of a delicate constitution, unfit to stand the torrid zone. He had also to decline a similar offer from the deceased brother to go out to Australia, to both of whom he stood in the relationship of first cousin, the mother of the heir and the deceased being sisters. Mr O'Keefe, being of a restless disposition, declared that he could not live in one locality, and was determined to travel. After a time spent in Cork with his father, and while yet only about 18 years of age, he made his way to India, where he enlisted as a private soldier. Here in this new sphere of life his old habits never forsake him—he studied men, manners, but above all, business. By astuteness and good conduct he at last received a commission, but he did not retain it long, believing that commerce was his forte. Service in the East during the year 1842 naturally suggested to his mind that he could make money by engaging in the opium traffic and other branches of trade, and so he went into the opium trade, some said as an agent of the East India Company, others on his own account. Be this as it may, by close attention to business and "good luck" he soon acquired a consider-

able fortune—five millions of money in ready cash and an income of £150,000 from landed and other property. Mr O'Keefe died unmarried, in February 1873, when Messrs Carrington and Whigley, solicitors at Calcutta, advertised for heirs, of which apparently there was no lack, no fewer than 175 applicants putting in claims as the next of kin; but they were all put aside on investigation in favour of Mr McCarthy, of Limerick, who has four brothers, each of whom will come in for a twenty-fifth part of the five millions and estate, but Mr McCarthy will be the recipient of the great bulk of the fortune. As before stated Mr McCarthy had often been wanted by his first cousin to go out to India, but declined, and the first intimation was of his death was through Mr Maurice Lehane, J.P., handing him a paper in which the heirs were advertised for. Mr McCarthy at once placed his case as heir in the hands of Mr Isaac Butt, member for the city, who warmly interested himself on Mr McCarthy's account, and has had a good deal to do with the recognition of his claims in conjunction with his brothers, Mr McCarthy being the eldest. The heir is a very industrious and energetic man, and had just completed the building of a terrace of houses on his own account, which he named Barrington Terrace, when the letter "On her Majesty's Service" proclaimed to him his unprecedented good fortune. His father is an independent farmer residing at Abbeyfeale, where the mother of the millions died, and his family are in comfortable or even independent circumstances. The heir served his time in Cork with the building firm of Messrs Dickson and Taylor. At an early age he started business for himself in Newcastle West, and after several years of close application was selected as architect to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners up to the period of the disestablishment of the Irish Church. Since then he has carried on his business in Limerick with his accustomed good business habits, and was in receipt of a competence, if not more, when he was startled by the sudden addition to his fortune. Mr McCarthy is the father of ten children. The last letter which Mr McCarthy had from the deceased inviting him to go out to India was one in which he stated that he had 100 vessels trading on the seas to different nations and peoples, one of which he had never seen. In short, he said that he could not estimate the exact amount of money he was worth. Mr D. P. McCarthy feels most thankful to all who assisted him in establishing his claims to this colossal fortune, and expresses a wish to prove his gratitude in a substantial manner.

brandy and water at one draught, and immediately retired to bed. I made myself drunk, and lay down and slept on the sofa in the sitting room; the next morning I found the woman dead, I went to the market and purchased a large wooden chest made of mangos wood for Rs. 5. This I brought back on the top of a gharry to the hotel and had it taken up to my sitting-room. When I was alone, I placed the woman's body into this chest and fastened down the box. I then went to breakfast and had the box replaced on the gharry. After breakfast, I drove to the Boro Bundoo, hired a boat, and was rowed out of the harbour. Four native boatmen rowed the boat, to the hotel and had it taken up to my sitting-room. When I was alone, I placed the woman's body into this chest and fastened down the box. I then went to breakfast and had the box replaced on the gharry. After breakfast, I drove to the Boro Bundoo, hired a boat, and was rowed out of the harbour. 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Mails.

NOTICE.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.
STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE,
ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT
SAID, NAPLES, AND
MARSEILLES;
Also,
PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CAL-
CUTTA AND BOMBAY.

ON SATURDAY, the 22nd June, 1878, at Noon, the Company's S. S. YANGTSE, Commandant RAPATEL, with MALES, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 21st June, 1878. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

H. DU POUHEY,
Agent.

Hongkong, June 10, 1878.

J. E. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer CITY OF TOKIO will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 o'clock p.m., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Island Cities of the United States via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

A REDUCTION OF TWENTY PER CENT on regular rates is granted to OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY, AND MEMBERS OF THE CIVIL AND CONSULAR SERVICES in COMMISSION.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m., of 21st instant. Parcels Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcels Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Christian Invokes to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs of San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 8, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 11, 1878.

J. E. S.

Oriental & Oriental Steamship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL and UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "GAELIC" will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 4th July, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe. Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 3rd July. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

A Reduction is made on RETURN PASSENGER TICKETS.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS granted to Officers of the Army and Navy and to Members of the Civil and Consular Services.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

G. E. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, June 11, 1878.

J. E. S.

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

From and after the Chinese New Year's day (February 17, 1878) the China Mail will be issued DAILY instead of twice weekly as hitherto. No change, however, will be made in the price of subscription, which will remain at \$4 per annum. The charges for advertisements are now assimilated to those of the China Mail. The unusual success which has attended the China Mail makes it an admirable medium for advertisement.

The Committee guarantees an eventual circulation of one thousand copies. It is already the most influential native journal published, and enjoys considerable prestige at the Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Peiping, Calcutta, San Francisco, and Australia.

China Mail Office.

11th February, 1878.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. S. J. DAVID in our Firm at this Port, and in China, CEASED on the 31st December, 1875.

E. D. SASOON & Co.

Hongkong, June 14, 1878.

J. E. S.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. ARTHUR CHART in our Firm CEASED on the 31st December last.

J. INGLIS & Co.

Hongkong, June 13, 1878.

J. E. S.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. EDWARD CUNNINGHAM in our Firm in Hongkong and China, CEASED on the 31st December last.

RUSSELL & Co.

China, March 8, 1878.

J. E. S.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. THOMAS MERCER in our Firm CEASED on 31st December last.

THOMAS & MERCER.

Canton, May 23, 1878.

J. E. S.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the Undersigned in the Chinese Mail, 华字日报 (Wah Tze Yat Po), CEASED from the 1st August, 1877, but Debts prior to that Date will be received and paid by him.

CHUN AYIN.

Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

J. E. S.

NOTICE.

IN Reference to the above, the Undersigned has LEASED the Chinese Mail from the 1st August, 1877, and has engaged the services of Mr. LEONG YOOK CHUN, as Translator and General Manager of the newspaper, which under its new régime will be found to be, as hitherto, an excellent medium for advertising, especially as the Manager is able to devote his whole attention to the conduct of the Newspaper.

KONG CHIM,

Lessees of the Hongkong Chinese Mail.

Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

J. E. S.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent in Hongkong for the above-named Company, is prepared to Grant POLICIES against FIRE on Buildings and on Goods to the extent of £10,000, at the usual Rates, subject to an immediate Discount of 20 per cent.

Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in Premium for Life Insurance in China.

J. Y. VERNON SHAW.

Hongkong, June 1, 1878.

J. E. S.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES AT all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Rates accepted, and Policies of insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGETREIN,

Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

J. E. S.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLION POUNDS.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on BUILDINGS or on Goods stored therein, or Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to:

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Agents Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1877.

J. E. S.

THE QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored thereon, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 30% on the Premium.

Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Ningpo, and are prepared to grant Insurance on all manner of property.

MORTON & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

J. E. S.

THE CHINA MAIL.

From and after the Chinese New Year's day (February 17, 1878) the China Mail will be issued DAILY instead of twice weekly as hitherto.

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